

The Chronicle.

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R. W. THOMAS, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn.:

DECEMBER 8, 1865.

The Amendment to the Constitution.

The National Intelligencer, of the 23d ult., has a long and well written argument to prove that the proposed amendment can, by no possibility, be made to bear the broad construction put upon it by the New York Tribune and others of that political school. We have opposed it upon the ground that it is not necessary to the restoration of the Southern States, and because it may be so construed as to effect a radical change in our institutions—tending directly to centralization. That this apprehension is not unfounded, will appear from the following remarks of the New York Tribune:

"The constitutional amendment aims at the absolute, unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the United States; but it does not stop here. It hits the personal liberty and civil rights of each citizen were held and enjoyed under the States respectively; hereafter they are to be upheld and guarded by the nation."

What are the arguments adduced to rebut this construction? The New York Evening Post is quoted as saying in reference to the second clause:

"We must protest at once and with all our might against the broad construction which certain political teachers seem disposed to put upon the second clause of the amendment. It means such legislation as may be found necessary and proper to secure the actual freedom of all men under the laws. If any body should undertake to extend labor from a late slave, to reduce him into a seemingly voluntary relinquishment of his own person and industry, and there should be no redress under State laws for those offenses, Congress may step in to provide the proper remedies."

This is the sort of argument which the Intelligencer relies upon to refute the construction of the Tribune; and we ask the reader to compare the two extracts carefully, and see if they do not give, identically, the same construction, although the first is denominated as a monstrous absurdity, and the last is brought forward as a refutation of that absurdity. Greely says: "Hitherto the personal liberty and civil rights of each citizen were held and enjoyed under the States respectively; hereafter they are to be upheld and guarded by the nation." In refutation of this, the Post says: "It means such legislation as may be found necessary and proper to secure the actual freedom of all men under the laws; and that, if such laws are not provided and enforced by the States, then Congress may step in and provide the proper remedies."

If there is a difference between these two exponents of the meaning of the amendment, we do not see it. Both agree that it looks to the "actual freedom of all men," and both are at liberty, under their constructions, to contend that actual freedom implies the right to testify, the right to vote and the right to hold office; and both claim that it is the duty of Congress—the States refusing—to stop in and enforce their rights. If, then, the Radicals and Conservatives are no farther apart in their interpretations of the powers conferred upon Congress by this amendment, the South need hope for nothing less than national legislation upon its own domestic affairs—to be followed in time, by foreign centralization. Having looked—if not certainly, at the amendment, it is not allowed to go to Congress. May be, the amendment, as given by Congress, will be worth something to the cause of liberty.

"Under the judicial decisions there can be no doubt that Congress would have had this power"—the enforcement of the second clause of the amendment—"without an express grant, but to meet the possible objections of those sticklers for strict construction who will see nothing in the organic law smaller than a house or less bright than a sunbeam, the grant was put in so many words."

Here we have an admission that the second clause was not necessary, and that it was added to silence sticklers. Again, we join issue with the author of the foregoing extract, in his assumption that Congress would have the power he claims for it, without the specific grant, because that grant gives to Congress concurrent jurisdiction with the courts—an anomaly that can not be tolerated by that system of checks and balances which is a vital element in the constitution of the entire government. Slavery being abolished by the organic laws, it devolves upon the Supreme Court—not Congress—to see that no State enact laws to re-establish it; and should a freeman be wronged by an individual his recourse is upon the laws of the State in which he resides, and if, by the laws themselves, then it is the duty of the Supreme Court to declare those laws unconstitutional, and to afford redress to the injured party. The Constitution declares that the States shall not coin money, or issue bills of credit, and many other things, yet no one claims that the Constitution ought to be so amended as to grant the power to Congress to legislate, especially upon any one of these points, and when it shall have prohibited the States from holding slaves, in what particular will that prohibition differ from any of the others? and what is there in the constitution of the Judiciary which exempts from its jurisdiction this particular subject? If there be nothing, then the second clause of the amendment is altogether unnecessary, even if it is not violative of the rights of the States and therefore dangerous to the very existence of the government as originally framed. It is idle to suppose that the States would attempt to re-establish slavery after its simple, but plain, prohibition by the Constitution, as that they would attempt to do any other prohibited thing; and were they to attempt it the same remedy would be as efficient in the one case as in the other, and that remedy can not be confined to Congress without effecting a radical change in our political system. But the fact has gone forth; the deed will be done. When men are mad, the voice of reason can not be heard, and nothing but bitter experience can reveal the errors committed under the impulse of insane excitement, and bring the erring back to a consciousness of the evil they have done. In this case, that experience may be the tyranny of a central despotism.

It is gratifying to witness the alacrity and heartiness with which the military co-operate with the civil authorities of Nashville, in the effort to suppress the crimes so rampant in and around that city. The police reports already bear testimony to the efficiency of the means employed, and it is to be hoped there will be no abatement of effort so long as there is an evil-doer abroad.

SENATOR SUMNER has introduced a resolution to the effect that whenever the negroes constitute one-sixth of the population, the Grand Jurors shall be one-half black, and the other white. Mr. Seward and others told us it was childish to suppose that the second clause of the Constitutional Amendment would bear any such construction.

It seems to be settled, at least, that the South is not to be represented in the national Congress. We had hoped for a different result; but since it is thus decided, all that remains for the delegates elect to do, is to retire from the contest, and bear, in dignified silence, and with uncomplaining patience, wrongs which they have no power to redress. The wrong and the remedy, alike, are beyond our control, and the responsibility of both rests with the people of the North. The South has done all that was required of it, and all that it can do consistently with honor and the safety of the fundamental principles of the Government. Still greater evils, however, are to be apprehended than those attendant upon our exclusion from the Union. The radicals will not hesitate to declare that the South, though out of the Union, is fully competent to pass upon the constitutional amendment, and, upon this hypothesis, it will be seen that they will not hesitate to enforce their construction of the second clause, and to force negro suffrage upon us. This policy has long been foreshadowed and, with the exclusion of the Southern States, it can be carried out in spite of the President's veto. It was under this apprehension that we put forth our humble efforts to warn the country of the impending danger, and not, as some have inferred to arouse discontent in the Southern mind, or to thwart the plan of restoration laid down by President Johnson, and our only offense—if offense there be—consists in an earnest endeavor to consummate that plan without effecting a radical change in our political system, and to protect against any and every act that can bring censure, now, or hereafter, upon our common government.

We see it stated that a Joint Stock Company is about to be organized, with a capital of five millions of dollars for the development of the industrial resources of the South. The proposition is to lead money to Southern landholders, at six percent, to be secured by mortgage—each borrower being allowed half as much money as the cash valuation of his estate, and being also required to "bind himself to consign the products of his estate to the agents of the company, at some specified point." The company calculates that, by this arrangement, and their own skillful manipulations, they can realize fifty per cent per annum; and here lies the gist of the scheme. If this northern capitalist can swell six per cent into fifty, out of those pockets will it come? Southern landholders, will do well to look carefully into all such offers of assistance; and, perhaps, they would do better to rent, lease, or sell such portions of their lands as they can not cultivate, and, by their own efforts, work their way to competence and fortune. Disinterested benevolence is a rare virtue, and we may well question its existence when the proffered act is to be followed by a larger profit to the benefactor than to the beneficiary.

We have received the first number of the Louisville Courier, edited by its former chief, W. N. Haldeman, assisted by C. O. Faxon, W. J. Overton, Charles H. Clark, and Charles D. Kirk. With such a corps, the Courier will be a first class newspaper, and the firm stand it has taken in support of President Johnson and his restoration policy will make it the welcome exponent of the conservative element, North and South. If our good wishes can avail, the Courier will have a prosperous career, but its own merits will command it at the hands of those who admire an honest advocacy of sound principles.

We have, just now, a queer state of political entanglement. The State of Tennessee is doing its best to oppress its citizens, while a radical Congress is doing the same to the State. We poor rebel devils are not allowed to go to the Legislature, and the superior loyalty is not allowed to go to Congress. May be, the amendment, as given by Congress, will be worth something to the cause of liberty.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 2.—The news from South America, that the Spanish Admiral Pareto, continued to threaten the bombardment of the Chilean ports, without daring to carry them into execution. The Admiral announces that the blockade is restricted to the six principal ports of Valparaiso, Colera, Coquimbo, Iquique, Torres and Talcahuano. All others are left open to commerce. This new arrangement of attack is an acknowledgment of the illegality of the former blockade.

New York, Dec. 2.—The new President, Canizales, sent to demand the surrender of Colloso from Gen. Rivas. That night Rivas abandoned his post for ship in the bay. The city was soon in possession of an expeditionary army, who divided into bands and robbed and plundered every principal shop and store in the place. What property could not be carried off was destroyed immediately. Steps were taken by citizens and foreign residents for protection. Next morning Pareto's army appeared outside of town, and before night had melted away. Pareto, with some officers, escaped to the English man-of-war. Next day the fleet yielded, and order was established in Colloso and Lima. President Canizales was in charge of the government.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of the 29th prints the following telegraphic dispatch from President Johnson to Gov. Holden:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1865.—Hon. W. H. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor. You will be sustained by the Government.

The results of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the restoration of its Governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase mischief, and might be fatal. It is hoped the action and the spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed as neither to repair nor increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

ANDREW JOHNSON
President of the United States.

BALTIMORE, N. C., Dec. 16.—To the President of the United States: The Legislature has notified, with but a dissenting voice, the Congressional amendment abolishing slavery.

An impression prevails that our Government, by accepting the Southern Surrender, has been the British authorities, admits its character as a Confederate cruiser, and thus relieves England of responsibility. If the vessel is a pirate, as Americans have urged, her crew should be tried in England, and the vessel should be disposed of by the English courts.—Boston Trawler.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The galleries of the House were densely crowded at noon. Mr. McPherson, Clerk, proceeded to call, as required by law, the roll of the members present. Mr. McPherson, of Tennessee, whose name had not been placed on the roll by the Clerk, refused to be called, and after the roll was completed, Mr. Maynard again rose to speak, but the Clerk again ruled him out of order. The members answered to their names. Mr. James Brooks, of N. Y., made a speech, characterizing the omission of names of members from Tennessee from the roll as unprecedented, unjust and totally uncalled for. He said, Mr. Maynard made a royal mast, from a Union and loyal State, then the President of the United States was not a loyal man, but an alien and a stranger. He charged that the adoption of the resolution excluding Southern members from the House by the Republican caucus, was a violation of the President's forth coming message.

The House took no action on the subject, but under the operation of the previous question proceeded to the election of Speaker. Hon. Henry Colfax, of Ind., and Hon. Jas. Brooks, of N. Y., were put in nomination. The House then proceeded to vote with the following result: Colfax 139, Brooks 35. Mr. Colfax was declared elected, and amid applause was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Merrett and Brooks, when he returned thanks in a brief and eloquent speech. The Speaker took the oath of office and afterwards administered it to members who were called up by delegations. A resolution was then adopted declaring Mr. McPherson, Clerk; Mr. Maynard, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. McPherson, Doorkeeper; and Mr. Given, Postmaster, until their successors shall be duly qualified. The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution with the following result: yeas 125, nays 35. These officers of the House were then sworn in.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., offered a bill which was referred to a committee to examine and report whether or not the so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules, when the motion was agreed to, and the bill was then introduced.

Mr. Dawson moved to lay the bill on the table, and the bill, as introduced by Mr. Stevens, was then passed by the following vote: yeas 123, nays 36.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. F. C. Pickens, of S. C., presented the credentials of Luke P. Holland, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Colfax.

After announcement of prayer by Mr. Gray, the following Senators were present: Messrs. Brown, Buckland, Chandler, Clark, Conrad, Cowan, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, James, Johnson, Howard, Harlan, Danneberg, McKim, McMillen, Morrill, Newcomb, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Salisbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, and Wright. Mr. Foote presented the credentials of Luke P. Holland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Colfax.

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Mr. Wade presented a bill to regulate the election franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that from and after the passage of the act every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, who is a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the District for six months, and never been convicted of any infamous crime, shall have the right of suffrage in the District.

The second section imposes a penalty for interference or obstruction of the right granted above.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to preserve the right of the trial by jury, which provides that grand juries shall consist of one-half of persons of African descent, in sections where one-fourth of the population are Africans, and the same proportion in petty juries where the matters relate to any injuries inflicted by a person of African descent upon a person not of such descent, and vice versa, and redress against such African is made a ground of challenge and exclusion from such juries.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill prescribing an oath to be taken by a republican form of government in State in its session, as follows: I do hereby swear that I will at all times hereafter use my best endeavors to maintain a republican form of government in the State of which I am an inhabitant, and I will at all times recognize the indivisible unity of the Republic, and will always discountenance and resist any endeavor to break away or secede from the Union; that I will give my influence and vote at all times to maintain the national credit; that I will always discountenance and resist any attempt, direct or indirect, to repudiate or obstruct the payment of any part or in any way, any debt which was contracted in the United States in subduing the rebellion, as the obligations assumed to Union soldiers will always discountenance and resist any law making any distinction between the colored and white race, and I will always strive to maintain a State Government completely loyal to the Union; where all men shall enjoy equal protection and equal rights. Such oath shall be preserved, and if falsely taken, such person shall be guilty of perjury, and in addition to the present penalty for that crime, he shall forfeit his rights to hold office. This was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill to enforce the constitutional amendment by punishing any attempt to control the services of any person by a fine not exceeding \$1000, and imprisonment not exceeding both, at the discretion of the court, and it shall be no defense, if such claim is sanctioned by any State law, if it annuls State laws in conflict with it, and registers jurisdiction in cases arising under it in the United States courts. This was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a concurrent resolution declaratory of the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Mr. Sumner introduced a series of resolutions declaratory of the duty of Congress, especially in respect to loyal citizens of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis; also a bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses in calling out and equipping the militia.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to regulate the judiciary system of the United States.

Mr. Foot moved the adoption of an order that the Senate meet every day at 12 o'clock, which was carried.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, which was ordered printed.

At half past 12 o'clock, the Senate took recess until 1 o'clock, when it assembled and directed the Senate to inform the House of its organization. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate met at noon, President pro tem, Mr. Foster, in the chair. A message was received from the House announcing its organization and requesting a committee to wait with one of its appointees to wait upon the President for his message.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the last resolution.

Mr. Salisbury moved to refer the resolution to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Johnson objected to the introduction of the resolution.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

W. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
OVER THE POST OFFICE,
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Clarksville and vicinity, that they are prepared to execute in the
Best Style Every Kind of Picture
Known to the Art,
INCLUDING THE
ALBATYPE!
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.
A good assortment of ALBUMS, PICTURES AND FRAMES, for sale.
Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.
W. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dec. 6, '65-4f

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 8, 1865.
CIRCULAR.

From and after this date, all contracts with Freedmen shall be in writing, and must be made by the Superintendent of this Bureau, or approved thereby; and none others will be respected.

When private contracts have been made the highest market price for labor will be collected.

Parties making contracts, for the coming year or holding contracts heretofore made, for the coming year, without the approval of this Bureau, will be at once arrested and sent to the Assistant Commissioner at Nashville.

By order of Brig-Gen. CLINTON B. FINE, Assistant Commissioner for Tennessee, Kentucky and North Alabama.
W. G. BOND, Superintendent.
Dec. 8, '65-2*

SHERIFF SALE.
Geo. H. Wardfield, vs. T. Dorch and L. J. Perdue.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION WHICH issued from the office of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tennessee, to me directed, I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door, in the city of Clarksville, Tenn., on

Monday, the 8th day of January, 1866, All the right, title and interest W. T. Dorch and L. J. Perdue have in the following property, viz: Lots No. 7, 8, 9 and 10, fronting on Water street, between the property of H. Dunlop and the Railroad; upon these lots the Tanning establishment now occupied by W. T. Shackleford and the Warehouse now occupied by McCreedy & Co. are situated; also Lots No. 20 and 21, on the west side of Spring street, between the property of Scott's house and the Railroad property; upon these lots the Livestock House and the Brick Dwelling House, formerly occupied by W. S. McCreedy are situated; also Lot No. 36, on the east side of Spring street, (opposite of the last named property) and upon which is situated the large White Frame House, formerly occupied by W. N. Usery; also Lot No. 26, on the west side of Spring street, between the property of H. Dunlop and the Lanston property (now owned by H. Dunlop), upon this lot is a comfortable dwelling, formerly occupied by J. M. Swift. All of the above property is in the Third Ward of the city of Clarksville, and was sold to L. J. Perdue by Joshua Cobb, Trustee for W. S. McCreedy & Co.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
Dec. 8, '65-4f-Prs. fee, \$4 00

SHERIFF SALE.
Wm. M. Finley and Wm. Broadus, vs. W. O. McReynolds.

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Monday, the 8th day of January, 1866, the following property, situated on Franklin street, between the property of Chas. Bailey, deceased, and the property formerly belonging to Z. Grant, fronting on Franklin street, 190 feet and running back Main street, it being the same upon which the said Fowles now lives. This property will be divided and sold in lots.

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SHERIFF SALE.
Mrs. A. C. Munford, Executrix, vs. R. Moody and D. C. Caldwell, vs. H. A. Fowles.

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SHERIFF SALE.
Susan H. Clark, Executrix, vs. G. C. Breed.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION WHICH issued from the office of G. C. Breed, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tennessee, to me directed, I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door, in the city of Clarksville, Tennessee, on

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O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
Dec. 8, '65-4f-Prs. fee, \$4 00

SHERIFF SALE.
Wm. Broadus, Fowles, Chilton & Co. vs. Wm. Walker, Administrator, H. B. Miller and Planters Bank, vs. Jackson, McKernan & Co.

BY VIRTUE OF SIX (6) executions, in my hands, which issued from the office of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tennessee, I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door, in the city of Clarksville, Tenn., on

Monday, the 8th day of January, 1866, the following property, viz: the property known as the Mount Vernon Farm, and all the lands thereto belonging which are lying in the county of Montgomery, Tennessee; also all other lands lying in the county of Montgomery, Tennessee, which were conveyed to Jackson, McKernan & Co., by Thomas J. Munford, Clerk and Master, except such lands as have been sold by the said Jackson, McKernan & Co., and deeds to such lands, properly authenticated and recorded, and also that portion of those lands, previously levied on and are now advertised for sale by me, as court house door, in the city of Clarksville, Tenn., on the day of sale.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
Nov. 17, '65-4f-Prs. fee, \$6 00

BLANKS! BLANKS! We keep constantly on hand, and for sale, nearly all kinds of blanks.

G. C. BREED, Circuit Court Clerk.
By J. W. WILLIAMSON, D. C.

BOOKS!
Stationery, Albums, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Sheet Music, Music Portfolios, etc., etc.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the public, to the articles above enumerated which constitute a portion of my stock. I will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment, properly belonging to a

Book and Music Store.
All of which shall consist of CHOICEST VARIETIES. MY PHANOS, made by

HINZEN & ROZEN,
Cannot be surpassed in sweetness of tone. GUITARS, by MARTIN, of New York—the name being sufficient comment.

Books of Every Variety,
Constantly kept on hand—including Miscellaneous, Poetical and Masonic Works. A fine assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER AND HYMN BOOKS.

Diaries for 1866. Cash paid for Rags.
F. M. DOUGHERTY.
Dec. 8, '65-4f

LOOK OUT for the SHERIFF.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED will please come forward and settle by the first day of January next, after which time all accounts due me will be put in the hands of the sheriff.

Dr. R. M. PROUTY is authorized to receive and receipt for claims due me.
L. STRAITS.
Dec. 8, '65-4f

Fine Rosewood Piano For Sale.
ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE A No. 1 Rosewood, 6 Octavo Piano, can hear of such an one by calling at the Exchange Office. Apply immediately.
Dec. 8, '65-4f

ATTACHMENT.
In Circuit Court, Montgomery county, Tenn. Peters, Webb & Co., vs. David Hughes.

In this case it appearing to me that the defendant, David Hughes, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Clarksville Chronicle, commanding the said David Hughes to appear on or before the second Monday in January next, and plead to the plaintiff's declaration and attachment, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

G. C. BREED, Circuit Court Clerk.
By J. W. WILLIAMSON, D. C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

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Mrs. A. C. Munford, Executrix, vs. R. Moody and D. C. Caldwell, vs. H. A. Fowles.

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Monday, the 8th day of January, 1866, the following property, situated on Franklin street, between the property of Chas. Bailey, deceased, and the property formerly belonging to Z. Grant, fronting on Franklin street, 190 feet and running back Main street, it being the same upon which the said Fowles now lives. This property will be divided and sold in lots.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
Dec. 8, '65-4f-Prs. fee, \$4 00

SHERIFF SALE.
Susan H. Clark, Executrix, vs. G. C. Breed.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION WHICH issued from the office of G. C. Breed, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tennessee, to me directed, I will expose to sale and sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door, in the city of Clarksville, Tennessee, on

Monday, the 8th day of January, 1866, the following property, situated on Franklin street, between the property of Chas. Bailey, deceased, and the property formerly belonging to Z. Grant, fronting on Franklin street, 190 feet and running back Main street, it being the same upon which the said Fowles now lives. This property will be divided and sold in lots.

O. M. BLACKMAN,
Deputy Sheriff Montgomery county.
Dec. 8, '65-4f-Prs. fee, \$4 00

SHERIFF SALE.
Wm. Broadus, Fowles, Chilton & Co. vs. Wm. Walker, Administrator, H. B. Miller and Planters Bank, vs. Jackson, McKernan & Co.

BY VIRTUE OF SIX (6) executions, in my hands, which issued from the office of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Tennessee, I will expose to sale and sell, to